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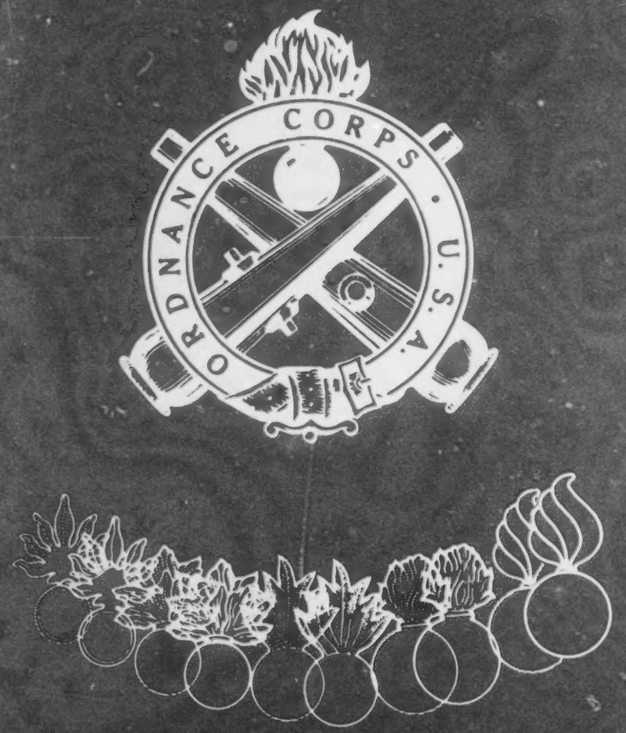
OCO Pamphlet 220-1
14 MAY 1986

ORDNANCE CORPS

174th ANNIVERSARY



ARMAMENT FOR PEACE

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CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF

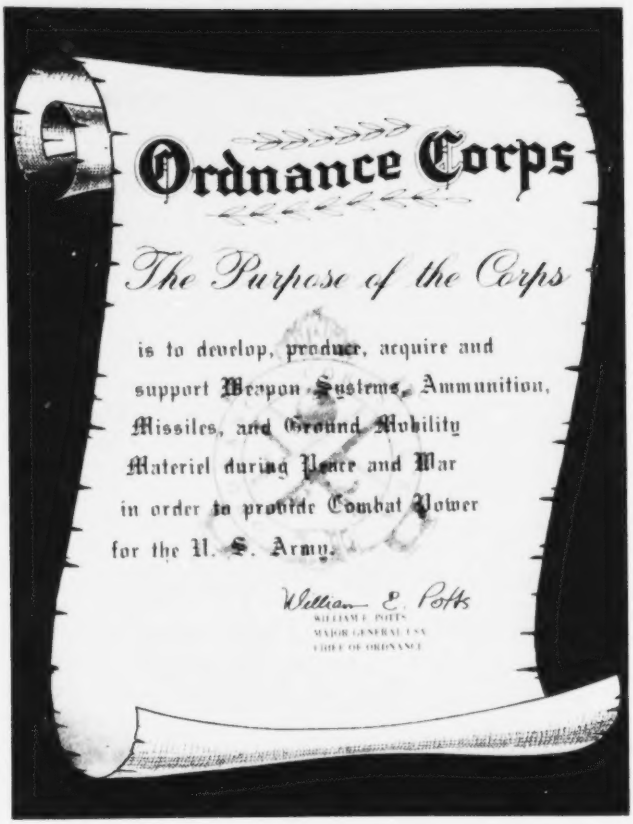
As the Chief of Ordnance, I am proud to represent the nearly 79,000 Ordnance soldiers – commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel – on Active duty today, and the nearly 105,000 Ordnance soldiers working in the U.S. Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

Today is a great time to be in the Army and in the Ordnance Corps, in particular. After more than 23 years without a Chief of Ordnance – since the Ordnance Department was dismantled in 1962 – we now have the "Chief" back. This became official on 28 October 1985 when the Chief of Staff of the Army approved the incorporation of the Ordnance Corps into the U.S. Army Regimental System and the establishment of the Chief of Ordnance as one of the key Corps positions.

During the last several years, my Office Chief of Ordnance has been developing initiatives to enhance professional development opportunities for our soldiers. I think that you would agree with me when I say that these efforts are now coming to fruition and will have a tremendous impact on the Corps of the future.

This short pamphlet was designed to provide an overview of the Ordnance Corps in an effort to foster cohesion, unity, and esprit for all Ordnance soldiers worldwide.

WILLIAM E. POTTS
Major General, USA
Chief of Ordnance


Ordnance Corps
The Purpose of the Corps
is to develop, produce, acquire and
support Weapon Systems, Ammunition,
Missiles, and Ground Mobility
Materiel during Peace and War
in order to provide Combat Power
for the U. S. Army.
William E. Potts
WILLIAM E. POTTS
MAJOR GENERAL USA
CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

The Purpose of the Corps provides a focus for all Ordnance soldiers. The Corps is the aggregate of its nearly 184,000 soldiers in both the Active and Reserve Components working in a diversity of units around the world.

Ordnance soldiers are trained in the repair and management of tank-automotive/ground mobility materiel, missile materiel, and ammunition materiel, to include Explosive Ordnance Disposal for the Army.

Regardless of where the Ordnance soldier is assigned – in a maintenance or ammunition unit, in a Combat Arms battalion, in a training unit, or within the Army materiel development community – the soldier is a vital link in the Corps' overall successful accomplishment of its purpose.

HISTORY OF THE ORDNANCE CORPS

The Ordnance Corps has a proud tradition, dating back to the first days of the American Revolution.

On 27 May 1775, the Continental Congress appointed a committee (which included George Washington) to study methods of arms and ammunition procurement and storage and to appoint a "Commissary-General of the Artillery Stores." That Commissary General, Ezekiel Cheever, was the first to perform what would become the duties of Chief of Ordnance.

In 1776, a Board of War and Ordnance, with responsibility for issuing supplies to troops in the field, was created. In the following year the first Ordnance magazine was established at Carlisle, PA. Also in 1777, an armory and arsenal were established at Springfield, MA, with others following soon thereafter. Historians credit the Army of this period, and Ordnance men in particular, with playing a major role in bringing the Industrial Revolution to America.

On 14 May 1812, the Ordnance Department was formally organized by the Congress as part of the preparations for the second British war. That war saw the department assume responsibility for arms and ammunition production, acquisition, distribution, and storage in a much broader geographical base than in the War for Independence.

The years following the war of 1812 were a period of transition for Ordnance. It was merged with the Artillery in 1821 as an economy measure. It soon became apparent that artillery men temporarily detailed to Ordnance duty were often not qualified to handle procurement and other Ordnance assignments. As a result, the Ordnance Department was reconstituted in 1832.

With the reconstitution of the Ordnance Department came new responsibility—research and development and a system of field service. Put to the test in the Mexican War, these initiatives were developed and became the foundation for the massive logistics efforts of the future.

The War between the States posed a stern test for the Ordnance Department. With few exceptions, most of the Ordnance facilities in the south were seized by the Confederacy before the attack on Fort Sumter, and throughout the war, Ordnance installations were primary targets for operations on both sides. During the war, Ordnance men successfully brought about massive procurement of weapons and supplies and effective field support for fast moving armies.

The establishment of Sandy Hook Proving Ground in New Jersey in 1880 gave the Army its first full-scale testing facility. In the war with Spain in 1898, the Ordnance Department first deployed materiel overseas and provided complete close-up support to front line troops.

In World War I, the Ordnance Department mobilized an immense industrial base, developed weapon systems in cooperation with the allies, organized a variety of Ordnance training facilities, and established large overseas supply depots.

World War II saw an even more dramatic expansion of the Ordnance mission of production, procurement, maintenance, and training. Solving the problems of conducting a two-ocean war fought in a variety of environments and participation in the creation of the first nuclear weapons marked Ordnance's giant step into a new age.

In both Korea and Vietnam the Ordnance team provided the materiel supply and maintenance characteristic of its tradition of "service to the line, on the line, on time" and was active in the development of rockets, guided missiles, and satellites.

The Army reorganization in 1962 disestablished most Army technical services, including the Chief of Ordnance and his support staff. During the late 1970's, it became apparent that the post 1962 reorganization structure, while functionally effective, did not sustain the proud heritage of the Ordnance Corps, nor did it provide a home and centralized leadership for Ordnance personnel serving in diverse Army units throughout the world. As a result, on 1 October 1981, the Commanding General of the Ordnance Center and School was made proponent for all Ordnance specialties and functions.

On 28 October 1985, the Commanding General, Ordnance Center and School, officially became the Chief of Ordnance when the Chief of Staff of the Army approved the incorporation of the Ordnance Corps into the U.S. Army Regimental System.

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NEW SYMBOL OF ORDNANCE CORPS REGIMENTAL AFFILIATION

ORIGINS OF THE ORDNANCE CORPS CREST

The flaming bomb with crossed cannons is the oldest military device of the United States Army. Adopted in May 1833, it was first used by the Ordnance Department on a button. The flaming bomb with crossed cannons was also used by the Artillery until 1834, when they adopted their traditional crossed cannons.

The flaming bomb first appeared by itself in 1848 and continues to be worn by Ordnance personnel as their branch insignia. Before its adoption by the U.S. Army, the flaming bomb was the insignia of the British Grenadier Guards, Royal Horse Artillery, and Royal Engineers.

The Ordnance Escutcheon, consisting of crossed cannons, the flaming bomb, and a cannoneers belt over and across the cannons, embossed with the words "Ordnance Department U.S.A.", was also adopted in 1833, and appeared on all Ordnance publications, documents, and drawings. Later, in 1950, the wording was changed to read "Ordnance Corps U.S.A.".

The Ordnance Corps crest was approved as the symbol of the Ordnance Corps Regimental Affiliation by the Chief of Staff of the Army on 28 October 1985. When one wears this device, he or she wears an emblem representing over 150 years of devoted service to the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps.

DESCRIPTION OF

THE ORDNANCE CORPS CREST

The crossed cannons are representative of the Ordnance Corps' early relationship with the Artillery. The flaming bomb, also known as the shell and flame, represents the armament of days gone by, while the energy it connotes is applicable to the weapons of our own day. The cannoneers belt, which encircles the flaming bomb and crossed cannons, is embossed with the words "Ordnance Corps, U.S.A." and represents the traditional association between munitions and armament. The white background symbolizes the peace in our motto, "Armament for Peace".

OFFICE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE

The Office Chief of Ordnance (OCO) assists the Chief of Ordnance in executing his Branch Chief responsibilities. The OCO serves as a coordinating staff in order to maintain the co-equal status of the two Ordnance Schools, while providing the Ordnance "single-voice" response on matters concerning the Corps.

ORDNANCE SCHOOLS

USAOC&S
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND

USAOMMCS
REDSTONE ARSENAL, ALABAMA

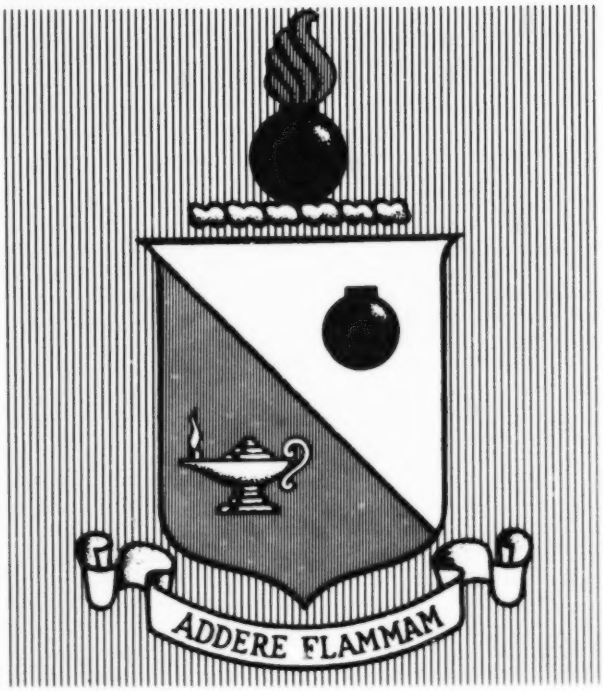
ORDNANCE CORPS SCHOOLS

The major training programs for Ordnance personnel are conducted at the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, and the U.S. Army Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama.

Ordnance officers receive specialty training while attending the Officer Basic and Advanced Courses at these schools. Tank/Automotive Materiel Management (Area of Concentration 91B) training is conducted at the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School. The Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School provides specialty training to officers assigned Missile Materiel Management (Area of Concentration 91C), Munitions Materiel Management (Area of Concentration 91D), and Explosive Ordnance Disposal (Area of Concentration 91E). Follow on training for Explosive Ordnance Disposal officers takes place at the U.S. Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland.

All Ordnance Warrant Officer Candidates receive their leadership and ethics, Phase I, training while attending the Warrant Officer Candidate Course at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland. Upon completion of this initial phase, all Warrant Officer candidates receive technical training at their respective school: Automotive, Armament, and Allied Trades candidates receive their training at the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School; Missile Systems and Munitions candidates receive their training at the U.S. Army Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School.

All Intermediate Maintenance (Direct Support and General Support) enlisted personnel receive their training at one of two schools: Career Management Field (CMF) 63, Mechanical Maintenance, at the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School; CMF 27, Land Combat/Air Defense Systems Support Maintenance, and CMF 55, Ammunition, at the U.S. Army Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School.



US ARMY ORDNANCE CENTER AND SCHOOL

The Coat of Arms of the US Army Ordnance Center and School, by its escutcheon in two colors, depicts the merger of the Officer's School (Aberdeen) and the Enlisted Men's School (Raritan) in 1940. Crimson and yellow are the present-day colors of the Ordnance Corps. At the lower left of the shield is the lamp with its flame of knowledge, representing an institution of learning. At the upper right the bomb with its energy yet to be released represents the untrained student body. The mission of the US Army Ordnance Center and School—to impart knowledge to its students—is given in the motto Addere Flamman, "To Add the Flame". The result is shown by the flaming bomb, the sign of ordnance service. The flaming bomb is in the original colors of the Ordnance Department—scarlet and black. The piping represents the braid once worn on the enlisted men's garrison caps.

US ARMY ORDNANCE MISSILE AND MUNITIONS CENTER AND SCHOOL

Crimson and yellow are the colors used for Ordnance. The mission depicts the school's mission to train officer and enlisted personnel in the supply and maintenance of guided missiles. The lamp, symbol of understanding and knowledge, indicates the scholastic activity of the school. The lightning flashes represent electronic impulses and denote guidance of men as well as missiles. The bomb identifies the school with the Ordnance Corps. The motto "Scientia Ad Justitiam" is Latin for "Knowledge for Righteousness."

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14 May 1986

THE ORDNANCE MAGAZINE

The mission of The Ordnance Magazine is to promote the professional development of members of the worldwide Ordnance community by providing timely information concerning Ordnance specialties, proponent issues, materiel readiness, and other areas within US Army Ordnance. The magazine serves to promote the exchange of first-hand knowledge and experience in the areas of missile, munitions, and ground mobility materiel management among military and civilian members of the Army Active and Reserve Components who are responsible for developing, producing, acquiring, and supporting Army Ordnance materiel.

Distribution of the magazine is made to Active, Reserve, and National Guard organizations and staff elements. Ordnance organizations not receiving the magazine may contact the editor at the address provided below.

Correspondence to The Ordnance Magazine regarding articles, news items, photographs and letters to the editor, along with other material submitted for publication, is both authorized and encouraged. Local clearance of manuscripts should be obtained prior to submission. All materials should be addressed to: EDITOR: THE ORDNANCE MAGAZINE, ATTN: ATSL-O-M, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, 21005-5201. (Telephone: AV 298-3255/5305 or COMMERCIAL AC (301) 278-3255/5305.)

The Ordnance Magazine is an authorized publication of the US Army Ordnance Corps, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland 21005-5201, published quarterly under the provisions of Chapter 5, AR 310-1.

FALL 1985

THE

ORDNANCE

MAGAZINE

ORDNANCE CORPS GOES REGIMENTAL
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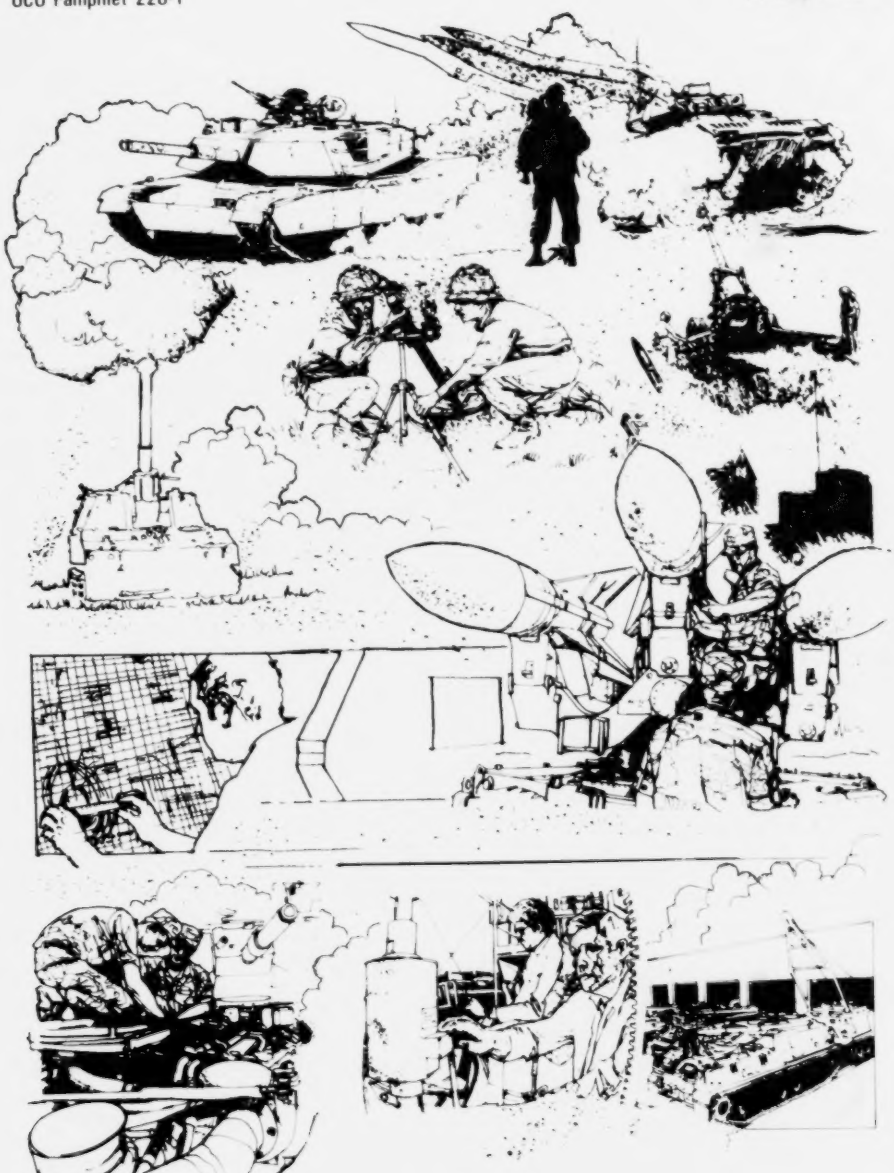

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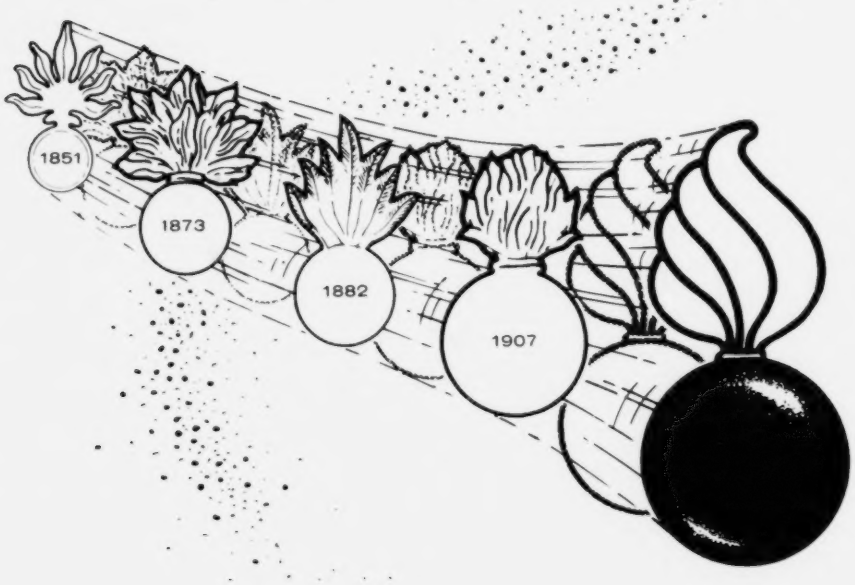
14 May 1986 OCO Pamphlet 220-1

ORDNANCE

Providing Leadership and Service for 174 Years



The shell and flame (or the flaming bomb) is recognized as the oldest military insignia of the U.S. Army. Before its adoption by Ordnance, it was the insignia of British Grenadier Guards, Royal Engineers, and Royal Horse Artillery.

It originated with the British bomb-throwing specialist units of the late 17th Century. Now, as then, it symbolizes the energy of those who wear it.

Since the inception of the Ordnance Corps, the Ordnance insignia has assumed many forms. Each insignia, in its own time, was worn proudly by Ordnance soldiers of that generation.